st. We are told by Englishmen of the good old.

Queen Bess—those good old days when men and wo
we burned at the stake for using their tongues too
; of the paimy days of England under the Grong
one palmy days when Prime Ministers stood at
one of the Hosse of Commons, with money in h
enly and unbushingly purchasing the votes of si
te. The truth is human nature is the same now
is at the commencement of the world july to be
salted, induspeded, and improved by wise teachif
old examples, and the light of our Gospel covelation. examples, and the light of our Gospel revelations had Judas Iscariot in the time of our Saviour, Benedict Arnold in the time of our own glorious lution; but neither the betrayal of the one nor the volution; but neither the betrayal of the one nor the rindy of the other interropted the march of Christians, believe that as a people we are just as honest, just as nonomical, just as a patriotic, and fully as wise, as the oppe who sent their representatives to the first Continual Congress. I say that we are as wise as our faths and grandfathers; and we ought to be wiser, because they be to be the constitution of their experience with our own ded to it. I believe that we are living in an age of holesome and substantial progress—progress untainted that corruption which many of our journalists and this man would have its believe pervales every branch our federal and State governments. I believe that we a quite as good and know as nucle as the men of those as, which members on this floor are so fond of reverte to, and which have been reverted to during the last of thousand years by succeeding generations in reference

fon of the United States in 1800 was of territory, (square miles)
754 007
rependitures, exclusive of the public debt, were \$7,411,509 97
28,500,009 population of the United States in 1859 was
raige of read and personal estate belonging to
stitle of read and personal estate belonging to
stitle of the transport of the states of the

This shows an increase in the expenditures from 1800 t 1859, exclusive of payments on the public debt, of 1,010 per cent.; increase in population of 650 per cent.; increase in wealth, 760 per cent.; increase in extent of territory, 310 per cent. These are the three principal elements which constitute the basis of expenditure; but to them may be added the increase of 100 per cent., at least, in almost every article of subsistence, which has caused a like increase in the wages of labor, and of the shartes of all the officers, men, and laborets engaged in the multie service.

sos, we acquired receive the content of the parties of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific occan. This erritory was inhabited by savages, whose usufruct right to the land had to be extinguished before it could be settled by the white man. In 1845, we acquired Florida, and took it with all its responsibilities, its claims, and its hostile Indians. In 1845, we annexed Texas, taking in a once a whole republic as large nearly as the original hirteen States, with its debts, its liabilities, and its hostile savages. In 1848, we acquired New Mexico and California, and in 1854, we purchased the Mexilla valley, or what is now called Arizona. By these acquisitions, we have now one hundred and seventy-five distinct tribes or bands of Indians in the United States. The amount of land to which the occupant or usufruct right of these Indians has been extinguished by the government is tive hundred and eighty-eight acres, at a cost of \$49,816,344. The whole cost of the Indian ixty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-eight acres, at a cost of \$19.816,344. The whole cost of the Indian bureau in 1800 was \$31–22, and it did not reach \$200,000 until the year 1815. During the year ending 30th of June, 1859, it was \$2,659,389. These expenditures may the has been extinguished. The following tables, which thave had prepared at the General Land Office, will exhibit another item of largely increased expenditures, on account of the accumulation of territory, as well as the rapid progress and development of our country.

2,775,92

al States of the Union; and now we have

I shall speak of other cases in their proper places.

I have stated the wealth of the country from the best data that could be obtained; and, as a consequence of it, our exports to foreign countries have increased from \$59,000,000, in round numbers, in 1800, to \$862,000, \$59,000,000, in round numbers, in 1809, to \$862,000, \$59,000,000, in \$600,000 in 1858. The tomage 006 in 1857, and \$324,000,000 in 1858. The tonnage of the United States has increased from 972,492 tons, in 1800, to 5,049,808 tons in 1858. From 1800 to 1810. the amount of coinage at the Mint, branch mints, and assay office, (New York,) was only \$6,819,807 75. From 1848 to 1858 it was \$512,238,184 91. Take into consideration, then, the population, extent, and weath of the country now; the wages of labor, and the cost of subistence; the consequent increase of the salaries of all the fficers and employees of every department of the gov-rnment, and compare them with that of 1800, and you

ernment, and compare them with that of 1800, and you will find that the government in as economically administered in 1859 as it was at the former period.

Thus far I have spoken of the progress of the country and of the causes of increased expenditure generally. I will now notice separately the three departments of the government upon which extravagance is mostly charged. I wish my time would allow me to discuss them fully, but it will not.

And, first, the War Department. Our army, when filled up, consists of eighteen thousand one hundred and ixty-five men. There are in actual service seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight men. Upon these troops devolves the protection of our whole from the Almost every for tification in the East has been thandoned; the troops have some to the West The ed; the troops have gone to the West. The here for the purpose of protecting our settlers upon the rontiers, and to quell a formidable rebellion which oc-surred in the Territory of Vitab.

expended by the War Department. I know there are many things included under the head of appropriations for the War Department which do not properly belong to it, and in that way the expenditures of that branch of the service are swelled up beyond what legitimately belongs to it. For instance, the construction of the aqueduct for bringing water into the city of Washington, which will cost \$3,000,000, has nothing to do with the army; and yet it is placed to the charge of the War Department. The items of expense for the construction of public buildings all over the country are charged to the War Department. In this way millions of dollars are charged to that branch of the service which are no part of its legitimate expense.

charged to that branch of the service which are no part of its legitimate expense.

But, Mr. Chairman, I ask how are the expenses of the ward of the charter of the ward of the charter of the ward of the charter of the ward of the ward

charter party, and charter a number of vessels for the Paraguay expedition.

The pay of the officers of the navy, seamen, and marines is fixed by law. To maintuin a man-of-war at sea, the Secretary of the Navy, in 1798, reported to Congress that it would require more than two hundred thousand dollars a year. We have now eight mavy-yards and eighty-eight vessels. The pay, as I say, of the officers and men, is fixed by law, so that not a dellar can be deducted from that expense; and where, I ask you, are you going to save money in reducing the expenditures of the Navy Department? Will you do it by refusing to vote a sufficient supply to carry on the navy-yards? Hyou do that you might just as well bring home your vessels and its them un, and say you will have no nave sets and the them up, and any them are now asked for the support of these navy yards. I need not fell you what is the business of those navy yards. They are the ground work of the whole navy. Refuse to furnish them means, and you must tie up your ships, because they must be repair ed, and they must have the material which is requirite to sustain them when they are at sea. All those things are constructed at the may-yands. The whole of those eighty-eight vessels are now at sea, and in active service,

with the exception of those now upon the stocks and a few receiving ships; and, so far from deducting from them, we ought to add to them, because the navy is not them, we ought to add to them, because the mavy is not now strong enough.

In the present condition of the world, with the unsettled condition of Europe and European dynasties, we know not what day we may be precipitated into war upon the high seas; and if we have not vessels enough now to demand eatisfaction of one of the weakest powers upon the globe for injuries done our citizens, I ask what our condition would be if we had to meet the combined navies of England and France? Our navy is not as large as that of Brazil, and you cannot reduce it. Every dollar you refuse to furnish to the navy below what is necessary you take that much labor from the navy, and that much material which you have to make up in after-days by an appropriation three-fold greater than if you make it now.

I do not believe, then, that the eventure of the weather than it is not the navy.

I do not believe, then, that the expenses of the War Department, or the expenses of the Navy Department, are more than commensurate to the demands and require-ments of the public service. I cannot see at this time how less than two million dollars will answer the wants of the service in the eight navy-yards in the Uni-ted States. If you reduce it below what is necessary, you only lay the foundation for a larger appropriation at some future day. There is no economy in refusing necessary appropriations. Keep up your navy-yards, and keep your vessels in good repair, and you will not only give efficiency to the service, but you will save money to the government.

frontiers, and to quell e formidable rebellion which occurred in the Territory of Viah.

I know that the expenses of the army have increased, but why have they increased? The cost of the army is well defined when it is stationary, because the pay of the men is fixed by law, their ratioos are fixed by law, and stacet every item of expenditure is regulated by law for the maintenance of the army when not in motion. But, sir, the great item of the increased expenditure of our army is that for transportation. That increase has gone up, within the last two years, millions of dollars. Provious to that tims we had, it is true, some hostile in dians upon the frontier; but a large portion of the army was then in our barracks along the Atlantic coast. Upon the breaking out of indian lostilities in Oregon, in Washington, in New Mexico, and in Texas, a large portion of our army was ordered there. More than a year ago a formidable and dangerous rebellion threatened us in Utah, which took the whole body of our troops to the plains, except as many as were required to take care of the government property at the descried barracks.

In supporting this army overy gentleman who is at all acquainted with that country know, the difficulties that acquainted with that country know, the difficulties that had to be encountered. You have to had to keep your army in the futuresses of the Rocky mountains in the winters in order to be ready for the spring campaign. It must be supplied from the settlements. There are now in active service on the plains about eleven thousand men, the austication of the department of the government. Our postal system has except and the Post Office Department.

And now as to the Post Office Department. Our postal system has except in the Confice of the army intended by law of the form in the Confice of the the properties in the United States, and about two thousand provides in the United States, and about two themselves the ment of the form the States and intended and allower to post offices in the United States

and refuses to allow individuals to do it, I would be sufficient mail service to supply the whole country every dellar of the cost had to come from the put tremance.

Dat Congress goes on, from time to time, to estable

without the increase of postage, or the aboltion of the franking privilege.

I need not speak of the present head of the Post Office Department. I did not come here to defend him. He needs no defence. One thing, however, he has done which has not been done heretofore. He has gone beyond the railroads and the big steamships. He has, sir, furnished the country proper, the hills and the valleys, with mail service, to which they were entitled, but which had heretofore been obstinately denied them. For this he is entitled to credit. titled to credit.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if we want to reduce the expe

something of the kind that I have indicated. Let us repeal these laws, which render it necessary to make useless expenditures; which require the erection of uselespublic buildings, on which millions of dollars are thrown
away annually. Let us repeal the laws establishing overland mail routes and steamship lines and we can save
millions in that way. Let us try, at every other point,
to reduce the expenditures of the government before we
call home the ships that protect our commerce on every
sea and our citizens in every clime, or before we call in
our outposts and leave the people on the frontier to the
mercy of hostile savages.

our outposts and leave the people on the frontier to the mercy of hostile savages.

It has not been my purpose, Mr. Chairman, in the remarks I have submitted, to show that the expenses of the government cannot be reduced; but, first, that for the last half century they have not more than kept pace with the growth, expansion, wealth, and population of the country; and, secondly, that they have not exceeded the necessities of the public service, as now organized by law. If, then, too much money has been expended, upon whom rests the responsibility? I answer, upon Chaptess, and not upon the administration.

Sir, during the last Congress there were one hundred and ninety distinct items of appropriations made; which were not asked for or recommended by any executive department of the government, amounting in all to \$11.

and pinery distinct reals or appropriate were not asked for or recommended by any executive partment of the government, amounting in all to \$1 489,779, 29. And at the last session of Congress, we remember that \$5,000,000 and to be added to the lean bill, to meet appropriations not asked for or contemplated by the Executive. Yet gentlemen complain of the extravagance of the administration. Kay, more, sir. These gentlemen, who complain so much about extravagance, make no move to repeal the laws, to execute which the appropriations are made. Let them commence reform in the right way, by a repeal of those laws requiring unnecessary appropriations, and not defeat the appropriation bills, and leave the law remaining on the statute-book unexecuted. I ask you, is it statemanlike? Is it just for gentlemen to sit here from Congress to Congress and wait at each session for the appropriation bills to come up, and then defeat them, to exhibit their conmizing spirit to the world, and particularly to their constituents? While I am here I expect to vote such appropriations as are required by existing law and as the requirements of the public service demand, and leave my constituents to settle the question as to whether I am right or wrong. right or wrong.
[Here the hammer fell.]

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The first State election of 1859 is in New Hampshire in the second Tuesday of March next. A governor, egislature, and three members of Congress are to be

The ship Abbott Lawrence wiled from Calcutta August 13th for New York, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She is now 170 days out. There is another lottery grant asked for in Delaware to raise the sum of \$150,000, to build a new State-house and a jail in Dover, and to give \$10,000 to each Agricultural Society in the State.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have commence the improvement of the main branch of their canal fro Columbia to the Junction, giving it such a depth as admit of five feet of water.

The Alta California is informed that there has been found, within the limits of Molcano, in Amador county, Cal., a marble quarry which promises to equal that of Carrara. The quarry is a very large one, being 2,000 feet long and 150 feet deep.

The "Kuights of Leav"

The "Knights of Leon" invite all other Knights to break a lance with them in a tournament to be held near Tallahassee, Fla., on the 22d, but they most unchival-rously exact an entry-fee of \$20 from all who may enter

A new Quarterly Review, established by Presbyterians and Congregationalists of New York and Boston, is to be published soon in that city. Prof. H. B. Smith, of New York, and Rev. Jos. Tracy, of Boston, are the editors. The theological basis of the Review is the Westminster Catechism.

Late accounts from Northern Mexico state that Genera Gazza was again preparing to march from Tamaulipas to the assistance of the liberals. A conducta, with a million in specie and bullion, had arrived at Matamoras.

Mr. Gall, the American sculptor, is at Plorence, will soon commence his statue of Thomas Jefferson, consequence of the unusual amount of snow on the meaning this winter, he may have some difficulty in obing a suitable block of marble at present. By the truct the work most be finished by January 1, 1861.

reign of quietness is certain," and predicted that "the public would receive from all diplomatic quar ters the most bland assurances that the motto, not only of the French empire, but of all Europe, is Peace. Scarcely had the said constant readers di-gested their morning multin, to which the perusal of the above hopeful assurance had imparted additional ing dreams of universal harmony and good feeling, war-panic." Optimists vainly endeavored to allay the excitement and reconcile his Majesty's bluntness of speech with the most pacific intentions; pessimists are willing to believe that "the reign of quietness is certain," or that a general convulsion in Europe is

cause of Napoleon's displeasure against Francis Joseph is the policy of the latter in Italy, more particularly in the Papal dominions. The Gallic Em-peror, who ten years ago, as President of the French republic, bombarded Rome, restored the Pope to his temporal throne, and has ever since "occupied," by French troops, the Eternal City and Civita Vecchia, finds that the promises of reform which he chia, finds that the promises of reform which he made to the Romans in the name of his Holinoss in 1819 not only remain anfalfilled, but the original ing houses. A postponement of action this session is equivalent to a delay of eighteen or twenty to himself, he is exposed to a considerable portion the disgrace which attaches to the Papal authorities for their tyrannical excesses. In vain has he re monstrated with his protege and vassal in the Vati can. The successor of St. Peter is obdurate to threat and entreaty, and it now appears his obsti-nacy is attributable to the promise of Austria "to support his Holiness in any contingency." Angry at being thwarted, anxious to win a little popularity, jealous of Austria, and perhaps desirous of finding whose bayonets support his throne, he "snubs" the Austrian minister in a manuer that recalls th angry address of his uncle to Lord Whitworth just previous to the breach of the peace of Amiens, makes sudden and gigantic additions to his military force, pats aggrieved and justly-indignant Sardinia on the back, and encourages her "to avenge Nova-Napoleon, and the daughter of King Victor Emanuel and, there can be no doubt, justigates the Sardinian Sovereign, in his speech on opening his Parliament, o tell the Signori Senatori e Signori Deputati that he 'is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish," and that he is prepared with his 120,000 well-trained brave troops to obey the decrees of Providen that is, whatever Napoleon III may direct.

Austrian troops pour into Italy, She has now 50,000 fighting men there—a force larger by one Charles Albert, and reconquered the Iron Crown of era, Mantua, Verena, and in the Roman legations. the Austrian garrisons have been strongly reinforced, and, as a measure of precaution, the Archduke Maximilian, the vicercy of Italy has sent his young wife to Trieste, and has put his house in order

for a general insurrection. been excluded from the pale of civilization by the by the aspect of affairs in Italy that he has released Carlo Poerio and Settembrini from the dungeons in most acute mental and bodily suffering, because they were guilty of fidelity to the oath which the King took and broke. When Ferdinand is merciful and clement the danger must be imminent.

From one end of Italy to the other the most in tense agitation prevails. Both the people and their oppressors clearly believe in the near approach of an internecine conflict, and the impression gains ground throughout the European continent that a collision between the Austrians and their outraged Italian subjects will almost certainly lead to a gen eral struggle in Europe. With Austria and Italy at war, Hungary is not likely to remain tranquil. The Selavonic races which now yield an unwilling obedience to Austrian and Turkish rule will try to " conquer their independence." Restless Poland can hardly be expected to remain tranquil, and the German liberals will, not improbably, avail themselves

of the general melec to compose constitutious, make republican speeches, and disturb the public peace. England, it is likely, will be neutral in such a struggle. She will not wish to aid France in driving Anstria out of Italy and elevating a number of puppet kings in place of the German kaiser, and in the control of France, after the manner of the great Napoleon; and she cannot aid Austria in trampling on the rights and liberties of the Hungarians and Italians. What Russia will do is a question the answer to which is not so plain. On principle she would combat liberty and liberal aspirations as her deadliest foes, and uphold the Austrian throne as she did in Hungary in 1849; but if she allowed personal pique and private grievances to influence her action, she would be quite excusable were she to leave Austria to her fate, and assist Sardinia and France. Present indications seem to favor the adop-tion of the latter course.

The fluctuations in the public funds indicate an excitement hardly less intense than that of February, 1848, and not only among stock-jobbers, but among

War is not so easy a game as it used to be in days gone by. Even among despots, "FEtat c'est has ceased to be strictly true. The most selfcivilization, and look to the strength of his purse, before he can dare to plunge his country into the ereign; and hence the greatest danger of war at present. If the Italians rise in Lombardy, Victor Emanuel must aid them or perish himself; and if the Sardinian and Austrian troops, who can now see each other's camp-lires, come to blows, France may be expected to march forward at once, and, un-der the pretence of succoring Sardinia and liberating Italy, in reality establish French despotism throughont the Italian peninsula, We anticipate no profit of Francis Joseph for that of Napoleon III. Whether lend from Vienna or from Paris selves or the rest of the world.

We are gratified to learn that the District Co tee in the Senate is very desirons that another day shall be set apart for the business of the District Thus far it has been entirely successful in procuring the passage of several useful acts, but more import ant of all others is the bill, yet pending, authorizing the cities of Washington and Georgetown to use the water from the public aqueduct. After having exnended so much money in this enterprise, we trust Copgress will not fail, for the want of necessary legis lation, to make it practically useful. Throwing aside all considerations specially touching the interests and convenience of the actual residents of the Dis-trict, it deeply affects the health and comfort of the members themselves and the constituents sojourning here. With authority for that purpose granted this

prepared by the Senate Committee; but it is quite certain that the Senate cannot fail to adopt some to the House, will receive its approval. We confi dently expect that the Senate will respond to the appeal of the Committee, and fix upon an earlier day in order that the House may have sufficient time consider the subject.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES. The attention of the country will be attracted by the lucid, just, and instructive speech of Mr. Smith of Tennessee, which we publi h this morning. We propose on another occasion to enlarge upon the facts and reflections presented by Mr. S. At present we content ourselves by recommending his speech to the study of the people.

It was high time that the cant, against the magniande of the public expenditures, with which Congress and the opposition press have become so rife, should be refuted and exploded. All the economy and all the of their dollars bought in their day twice as much as one of our dollars will buy in our day. The expenditures of the government in the year 1800 were \$7,411,369; which was equivalent in the money of ou time to double the sum ; that is to say, measured by the products, merchandise, service, and laborit would buy, was equal in our money to \$15,000,000. The expenses of the government in money of the present time were \$72,500,000 last year, exclusive of pay ments upon the public debt, and at the time expensive distant wars. The expenses during the present year will be about \$60,000,000; or only four times (the difference of money being considered) as great as in 1800. Yet our population is at presen six and a half times as great as in 1800; our territo-Ferdinand of Naples, whose cruelty is only equalled | rial frontier ten times as great; our territorial area by his cowardice, and who for the last two years has three times as great; and our property seven and a half times as great. It thus results that every effort two most powerful nations of Europe, is so terrified to prove that we are now extravagant in our public expenditures proves also that the men of 1800 were much more so. For ourselves, we are willing to be which they have endured, for ten long years, the placed, by the croakers and fault-finders, in the category of Thomas Jefferson and his cotemporaries.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Tuesday night.) Feb. 1, 1859.

The recommendation in Secretary Cobb's letter, that a commercial convention of delegates from the principal commercial governments be called for the purpose of adopting a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform method of preparing commercial statistics, meets with hearty approval here, and the hope is very confidently expressed that Congress will take the necessary action in a matter of so much importance and benefit, not only to this country, but to every commercial nation in the world. There can be no doubt that, were the linited States to invite other countries to send representatives to a convention for the above object, the invitation would be readily accepted, and that its deliberations would result in the adoption of the desired reforms.

The Cuban question is still the great topic of discus-New York, (Tuesday night,) Feb. 1, 1859. forms.

The Cuban question is still the great topic of discursion, and the wisdom, may, the urgent importance, giving the President the requisite authority and means to the cuban to the control of the cuban to the giving the President the requisite authority and means to negotiate for the peaceable acquisition of the island is every day more decidedly conceded by all classes of the community, but more especially by our merchants, who consider the less contingent and more appreciable benefits to arise from the acquisition, by the establishment of commercial freedom between this country and Cuba, more than the strategic advantages of the possession of "the Key of the Gulf" or the political selvantages to so great an addition to the power of the Union. It is easy for the meanest comprehension to appreciate the reasons why merchants are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Take for instance the year 1857. Our commerce with the island in that year amounted to sixty millions of dollars. Take for instance the year 1857. Our commerce with the island in that year amounted to sixty millions of dollars. Of that sum nearly forty five millions, or three-quarters, consisted in the products of Cuba imported into the United States. We got forty-five millions worth of sugar, coffee, and cigars, and we gave the Cubans fifteen millions worth of produce and foreign merchandise, and thirty millions in gold. Were the unnatural restrictions which the Spanish law imposes on the interchange of our produce and manufactures for the productions of Cuba removed, it is as clear as the sun at noon-day that this immense balance of trade against the United States would immediately cease, and that the Cubans would take from us in breadstuffs and general merchandise of our own manufacture a quantity sufficient to pay in full for all the coffee, sugar, and to become we should take from them, look at the article of flour alone. According to the present system, ten dollars are paid to the Spanish government in Caba for every barrel of American flour imported in American vessels, and eight dollars if imported

arable land in Cuba is made productive. Were the islanours, these immense resources now lying domaint aniost to the wealth and material comfort of the wealwould be developed, and the best interests of the Cubasioralculably advanced. The American ship-owner, the
egriculturist, and the manufacturer, as well as it
American politician, are, with few exceptions, in a
ver of the purchase of the island; but every trafriend of the Cuban people must also desire to see these
elevated to the rank of free and independent Americacitizens. They have an excellent climate, a most ferrisoil, and a number of natural advantages of great value
but to become a rich, enlightened, and powerful people
they must possess the litessings of liberty, good govern
ment, and free trade. With these they will soon 'riph
the productive wealth of their country, and conduclargely to the wealth and prosperity of ours.

"The American Female Cousin," a consedy by Charle
Gayler, esq., was brought out, for the first time, at Bor
ton's Theatre last night before a very large audience. I
was a decided success. The piece is a good one through
out, full of life and humor, and the principal character
Pamelia, (the Female Cousin,) was noted with great effeby Miss Julia Daly.

ADSUM.

tion. J. R. Barrett, the member-elect of the next Corgress from St. Louis, is now at Willards' Hotel.

De Sauty, that incurration of the mythical submarint elegraph cable, has gone home to England to recuperate tegris Gignoux has painted a magnificent view of Now and by mondight for the private gallery of Mr. Belmont, (New York. It is from the American side.

Rev. Dr. Abiel Abbot, who was the oldest livin nate of Harvard College, died at the residence of his son, in West Cambridge, on the 31st ult., at the upwards of 93 years.

upwards of 93 years.

Hon. W. C. Preston is at present in Ablagdon, Virginia. A friend of his writes that he intends going back to Columbia, S. C., ere long; that his aged heart years for the scenes of yore.

Augustus Dames, a native of Germany, but for fittyears a resident of Baltimore, died there on Tunsiay, it the S1st year of his age. Mr. Dames was one of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812—'14, and fough at the battles of North Point and Bladensburg.

The Count, Johannes (formerly G. W. Jones, the in

The Count Johannes (formerly G. W. Jones, the in-gedian) was to deliver a public lecture last night at New York. His subject was "The French Empire and its Metropolis, and the audacious insult upon the name and character of Washington by the Imperial Government, July 4, 1858." Robert Burns once attended a feetival given by his fellow-excisemen, in the course of which the toss of William Pitt was given. All drank it save Burns, who sat with inverted glass. When all had drunk to the memory of Pitt, Burns arose and remarked that he would give them a greater name than the one they had tossed. George Washington.

Charles Dickens is coming here to give the "readings" which in England have attracted large andiences. He appears in public dressed in a style of exaggerated fishion, with half a dozen rings on his fingers, and a bug bouquet of exotics in his breast. His powers of miniers are said to be wonderful, and, were his not the leading novelist of the day, he might, if he chose to be, rank as the leading considers.

the leading comedian.

Sir Archibald Alison recently remarked, while in the chair of the St. John's Masonic Lodge at Glasgow, that "there was no Scotchman to be found in all the vast extent of Queen Victoria's dominions who did not recollect the poetry of Burns, and there were few under whose pillow a copy of his works was not found. During the war in India he (the chairman) had been assured that there were many copies of them discovered in the knapsacks of the private soldiers and haversacks of the officers."

the private soldiers and haversucks of the officers."

Thackeray, in his "Virginians," reports that "on the library wall of one of the most famous writers of America, (W. H. Frescott.) there hang two crossed swords, which his relatives were in the great war of independence. The one sword was gallantly drawn in the service of the King; the other was the weapon of a brave and honored republican soldier. The possessor of the harmless trophy has earned for himself a name alike honored in his ancestor's country and his consequence. ored in his ancestor's country and his own, such as his has always a peaceful welcome.'

PIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The sub-scriber offers for safe that desirable house 80, 140, conject Gardi 21st streets, with side for. The house is a three story brick containing 15 rooms in all, and is finished in the most superior style with cloveds, water and eas finished.

M. W. GALT & BRO., 354 Pennsylvama avenue, Four doors west of Browns' Ho Also, smaller sets and sine

HISTORY of the State of Rhode Island and Prov dence Plantations. By Samuel Greene Arnold. Vol 1, \$2.50 hyberies of French History during the Consulate and the First En-re. By Miss Pardoc. 1, vol. \$1. A New Edition of the Postical Works of Fitz Greene Halleck. Ma-

and gold.

The Manual of Chess, containing the elementary principles of the game. Hinstrated with numerous diograms, recent games, and only nal problems. By Charles Kenny.

Just received and for sale by
Feb 3.

BLANCHARD & MOHUN, BLANCHARD & MOHUN, CAPTAIN PAGE'S NEW WORK .- La Piata, the

Afriain Fage, S. New WORK.— In Frikis, inc.

A gentine Confederation, and Farguay: being a corrative of the
exploration of the tributaries of the river in Flats and Adjacent
countries, during the years 1853, 784, 785, and 784, under the ordered
the United States government. By Thomas J. Page, U. S. N., commander of the expedition, with maps and numerous engravings.
Episodes of French History dering the Consulate and the First Empire. By Miss Fardoc.

Just published and for sade at

PHILP'S Bookstore,
382 Pennsylvania areano. ore. By Miss Pardoc,
Just published and for sale at
Feb 3 Fennsylvania avenue
Botwen 9th and 10th stree

PROM LONDON.—Philips's authentic Map of Britsh Colombia and the Gold Fields. 57 cents. British America and
Companion for 1859. \$1 50. Almounch de Gotha for 1859. \$175. Ibntain's Art of Extensorer Speaking. \$1.37. Niet's Young Debaser
37 cents. Smith's Hints on Public Speaking. \$7 c. iz. Sarget of
London Prairings and Sewars. 50 cents. Matthews. Waterwell
London. \$2.75. Mitchell's Materioristan Improvement. 65 cents.
Parliamentary Report on United States Hallways. \$3.25. Public
Oratory. \$7 cents. Verteuell's Trindad, and its Recourses. \$4.75.
Maggregor's British America. \$3.29. Maggregor's Commercial Elhaton, Tariffs, and Statistics of all Nations. 5 vols. \$19. First Fac
Lamentary Holdson's Ray Report 1, 249. \$3.50. amentary Hudson's Bay Report, 1749. \$3.50. FRANCK TAYLOR.

THE CHRIST OF HISTORY: An argument groun at in the facts of his life on Earth. By John Young, M. Price 75 conts.

For saie at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, No. 334 Penn, avenue, near 9th street.

A PLATA, the Argentine Confederation, and recording the tribute and the Confederation and recording tive ta Para and educate countries, during the years 1852 3d, 55, and 56. By Thomas J. Page, U. S. N. Price 53. Just published and for sale by Ped 3

FROM LONDON.—Dates, Battles, and Eve Miscom History, 40 conts, Cartesines, of History, 51–25, roostine of Science, \$1–25, Father Tom and the Pupe, 15 cents, Dictionary of Quotations, \$2–25, Father Tom and the Pupe, 15 cents, Dictionary of Quotations, \$2–25, Father Tom and the Pupe, 15 cents, Dictionary of Quotations, \$2–25, Father Tom and 18 Automa, \$1–25, English P. Lateriative, \$1–25, The Culture of Character, by Croly and of \$2–26, Montal Physiology, by Sir Honry Holland, \$2–25, Shall Will. by Sir E. W. Hond, \$1–25, Tomilianon's Anumemute in Classific Handy Book on Creminal Law in Commercial Tractions, 92 coats. Secret receives of the Riddle Ages, 30, control increase with the Kreen Shakeers, \$5 cents, Price on Locks and Key Fire-proof and Third-proof Depositatios, \$2–75, Battle of the Equal 5 cents. Pet 2

dinguished Scientific Men. By Franceis Acago, first series 13.

Brazil and the Brazilians, portrayed in Historical and Descriptions by Rev. D. P. Ridder and Rev. J. C. Franceis, industry one disparded and fifty ongravings and map. I vol. 800.

History of Bloods Feland and Providence Partitations. By San Bycons Arnold, vol. 1, Sep. 92 50.

Fig. No. 11. RAGO'S BIOGRAPHIES. Biographies of Di PRANKLIN PHILP,
Bookseller, 252 Fenn. avet
Between 9th and 10th